

CASE REPORTS

Mobile Cystic Teratoma

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DERMOID CYSTS OF THE OVARY are fairly common tumors which are readily identified in a roentgenogram when dental and osseous inclusions are present. Frequently, visualization of the tumor is enhanced by a thick fibrous capsule, demonstrable as a thin rim of increased density, delimiting the radiolucent lipid or fluid content of the cyst. These roentgen features were fortuitously all very clearly recognizable in the following case.

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A 39-year-old Caucasian woman with ten living children and a history of three abortions had a 7 cm. dermoid cyst of the right ovary removed on January 20, 1956. She had felt something movable in the lower abdomen for several years which was inconstant in location. By pelvic examination and x-ray its mobility was confirmed. The x-ray demonstration of teeth, bone and fatty material inside a thick capsule made the preoperative diagnosis obvious (Figure 1). It was estimated at 10 cm. diameter, but the specimen measured only 7 cm.

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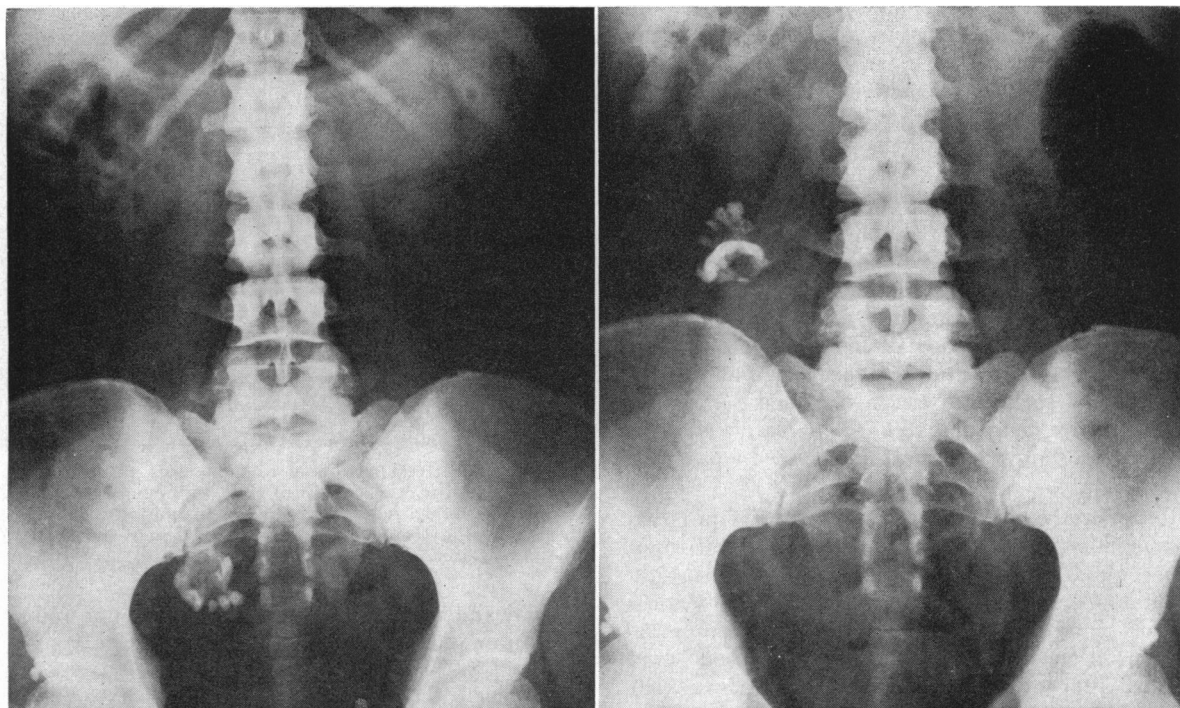


Figure 1.—Left: The preliminary roentgenogram disclosing dental and osseous elements on the right side of the pelvis within a rounded cystic area of radiolucency, completely encircled by a dense rim of fibrous capsule. Right: Anteroposterior roentgenogram of the abdomen, demonstrating the abdominal position of the mobile mass, now overlying the inferior pole of the right kidney.